REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the rejection based on the following remarks. Independent claim 37 is not amended, and claims 31-36 are canceled. New claims 45-53 are added.

35 U.S.C. 102 Rejection

Claims 37, 39, 40, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 as being anticipated by Brandt (U.S. 2002/0130895). According to the office action, "Brandt teaches a method for providing help/support information to user including the steps of: passing a navigation event (the help support signal paragraph 29) from a first frame (web page) originating from a first domain (the web file) to a second frame (the help window, paragraph 13) originating from a second domain (the instructions in the computer memory)." This characterization of Brandt is incorrect because Brandt only discloses the use of a single domain in providing its support.

Before addressing the disclosure of Brandt, it may be helpful to address the term "domain." For examination purposes, this term should be viewed in its broadest sense that is consistent with the specification. And in this case, the specification makes clear that the term "domain" is being used in its network and Internet sense. Several sources provide a description of "domain" when used in this sense. For example, *Newton's Telecom Dictionary* defines "domain" in the Internet context as "a domain is a place you can visit with your browser – i.e. a World Wide Web site." Further, the technical website, whatis.com, provides the following definition:

On the Internet, a domain consists of a set of network addresses. This domain is organized in levels. The top level identifies geographic or purpose commonality

(for example, the nation that the domain covers or a category such as "commercial"). The second level identifies a unique place within the top level domain and is, in fact, equivalent to a unique address on the Internet (an IP address). Lower levels of domain may also be used.

Strictly speaking, in the Internet's domain name system (DNS), a domain is a name with which name server records are associated that describe subdomains or host. For example, "whatis.com" could be a domain with records for "www.whatis.com" and "www1.whatis.com," and so forth.

Similarly, *Webster's New World Computer Dictionary*, 9th ed., defines "domain" as"

A group of computers that are administered as a unit. . .On the Internet, this term refers to all the computers that are collectively addressable within one of the four parts of an IP address. For example, the first part of an IP address specifics the number of a computer network. All the computers within this network are part of the same domain.

Based on this understanding of the term "domain," Brandt does not teach or disclose the use of two domains as is recited in claim 37. Instead, Brandt discloses the use of only a single domain. Brandt clearly shows this in Figure 1, which is reproduced below. In this figure, all data originates from a single web server, and a single Web server represents a single domain. The individual files within the Web server do not constitute different "domains." Instead, they are merely different files.
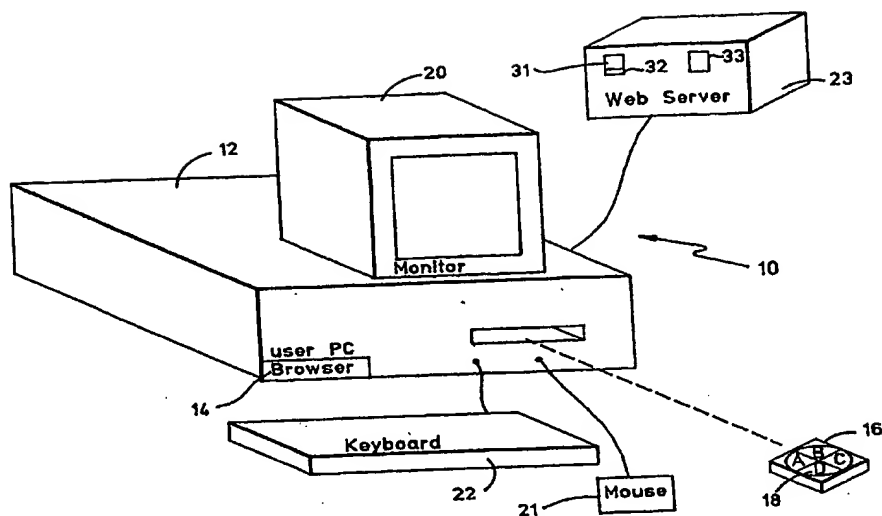
FIG. 1

Brandt Figure 1.

Independent claim 37 recites "passing a navigation event from a first frame originating from a first domain to a second frame originating from a second domain." Because Brandt does not disclose handling information from two different domains, Brandt cannot anticipate claim 37 or any or the corresponding dependent claims. Accordingly, applicants respectfully request that the rejection against claim 37 and the corresponding dependent claims be withdrawn.

Regarding paragraph 37 of Brandt, it does not disclose the use of multiple domains as recited in applicants' claims. This paragraph, at best, teaches that the window information file 33 could come from another file such as file 31 on the Web server. This alternate file is not another domain. Instead, it is a different file at the same domain.

Brandt paragraph 37 also states that the help files could be stored on the computer 12. Again, this file storage arrangement does not amount to a different domain. Thus, Brandt does not teach or suggest a system in which frames originate from different domains as is claimed by applicants. Moreover, Brandt does not disclose passing a navigation event between frames that originate from different domains.

35 U.S.C. 103 Rejections

Claims 31-36, 38, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103. Claims 31-36 are canceled herein without comment on the merits of the rejection. Claims 38 and 41 are dependent from claim 37 discussed above. Accordingly, these claims are allowable because claim 37 is allowable.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that no further impediments exist to the allowance of this application and, therefore, solicit an indication of allowability. However, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned if any question or comments arise.
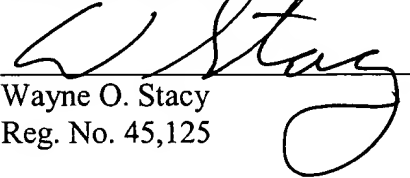
The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any appropriate fees under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16, 1.17, and 1.21 that may be required by this paper, and to credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 50-1283.

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